THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1830. NO. 71.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.
April 6, 1830—2mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

WATER POWER ON THE MIAMI CANAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, *(Carrollton.)* The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. FORRER, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.
Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior

BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

☞ SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN ☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

2, 23, 28, a Prize of $5,000, sold to a gentleman of Allegheny-town; 12, 27, 28, a Prize of $200, sold to a gentlemen of this city; beside several of $100, $60, $40, &c. sold at GREER'S Office.

DRAWING 7th Class Union Canal Lottery: 12, 27, 1, 53, 21, 2, 23, 28.
For Fortunate Numbers apply at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty. May 14.—3t.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.
May 14, 1830.—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.
April 23.—3mo.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

KENT'S COMMENTARIES. Volume 4, for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
May 11.—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11470	5		57,375
13395 prizes			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, May 11, 1830.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

PRIZE LIST!

Nos. 1, 21, 53, a Prize of $4,000;
2, 21, 27, " 300;
12, 27, 28, " 200;

SENT TO OHIO.

Nos. 1, 21, 27, a prize of $800;
12, 27, 53, " 200;

SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

Nos. 1, 23, 27, a prize of $800;

WEST PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ The above Prizes were sold at the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, and will be cashed on presentation, by GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. May 18, 1830.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives: Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

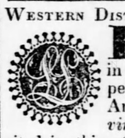
JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Respectable references can be given.
April 13.—3moT.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the evening of the 13th inst. supposed in Third, between Wood and Smithfield streets, sundry Bank Notes, amounting to *one hundred and twenty dollars*. Among them were one Twenty and several Five Dollar Bills, on the Bank U. S. and Branches, and the balance were principally of the Richmond and Valley Banks of Virginia.—The above reward will be given to the finder, if the money is left with us, corner of Wood and Third streets, and opposite Griffith's Hotel.

WM. BELL & CO.
May 18.—3t.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:



BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.
March 23, 1830—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

☞ $1,000 GREENSBURGH BANK NOTES WANTED.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, on most of the Banks in the United States, bought and sold. Foreign and American Gold bought and sold. Apply at GREER'S Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.

FOUND, A Sum of Money in Bank Notes.—The owner can have it again, by calling at this office, proving ownership, and paying the cost of this advertisement. May 21.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The limited Partnership, for the manufacture of Portable Gas, which heretofore existed between George Hutchinson and David Bain, is dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the first undersigned.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON,
DAVID BAIN.
May 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

Poetry.

THE BITER BIT.

Jack Dobson, honest son of tillage,
The Toby Philpot of his village, [ving;
  Laugh'd and grew fat, Time's gorgon visage bra-
To hear him cackle at a hoax,
Or new edition of old jokes,
  You'd think a Roman Capitol was saving.

Not Boniface, when at a mug
Of ale he gave a hearty tug,
  Was fuller of his subject-matter;
And Dobson had a better plea
For boasting of its pedigree,
For his was brew'd at home, and he
  Himself was infinitely fatter.

One cask he had, better and stronger
  Than all the rest—brew'd at a christening—
  To pass it set his eyes a glistening;
In short he couldn't tarry longer,
But seizing spiggot and a faucet,
He tapp'd it—quaff'd a luscious posset—
Then, like a hospitable fellow,
Sent for his friends to make them mellow.

Among them he invited one
  Call'd Tibbs, a simple-witted wight,
  Whom Mister Dobson took delight
To make the subject of his fun;
For Nature such few brains had put
In neighbor Tibbs' *occiput*,
  That all the rustic wags and wits
Found him a most convenient butt
  For their good hits;
Though sometimes, as both great and small aver,
He gave them Rowland for their Oliver.

The guests all met, and dinner spread,
Dobson first tipp'd the wink, then said,
  "Well, now, my lads, we'll all draw lots,
To settle which of us shall go
Into the cellarage below,
  To fill the pots."
So saying, he adroitly wriggled
  The shortest into Tibbs' paw,
Whereat the others hugely giggled,
  And Tibbs, obedient to the law,
  Went down, the beverage to draw.

Now, Farmer Dobson, wicked wag!
  Over the cellar-door had slung
  A water-bowl, so slyly hung,
That whoso gave the door a drag
Was sure to tumble down at once
A quart of liquid on his sconce.

Our host and all his brother wits,
  Soon as they heard their victim's tramp,
Who look'd half-drown'd, burst into fits,
Which in fresh peals of laughter flamed,
When Tibbs, in drawling tone, exclaim'd,
  "Isn't your cellar rather damp?"

Grace being said, quick havoc follow'd;
Many good things were said and swallow'd;—
Joking, laughing, stuffing, and quaffing,
For a full hour they push'd about
  The canus, and when there came a pause,
  From mere exhaustion of their jaws,
Tibbs, with his nasal twang, drawl'd out—

"Suppose we now draw lots again,
  Which of us shall go down to put
  The spiggot back into the butt."—
"Why, zounds!"—the farmer roar'd amain,—
"The spiggot back!—come, come, you're funning,
You hav'n't left the liquor running?"—

"I did as I was order'd, Jack,"
  Quoth Tibbs, "and if it was inteption'd
That I should put the spiggot back,
  It's a great pity 'twasn't mention'd:
You've lost a cask of precious stuff,
But I, for one, have drunk enough."

"Ass! numscull! fool!" the farmer cried,
"What can one get, confound their souls!
  By asking such half-witted lubbers?"—
"This lesson, neighbor," Tibbs replied,
"That those who choose to play at bowls,
  Should look to meet with rubbers!"

Miscellany.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S LAST HOURS.

BY D'ISRAELI.

The close of the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, was as extraordinary as many other parts of his varied history: the promptitude and sprightliness of his genius, his carelessness of life, and the equanimity of that great spirit quitting the world, can only be paralleled by a few other heroes and sages:—Raleigh was both: but it is not simply his dignified yet active conduct on the scaffold, nor his admirable speech on that occasion—circumstances by which many great men are judged, when their energies are excited for a moment to act so great a part before the eyes of the world assembled at their feet—it is not these only which claim our notice.

We pause with admiration on the real grandeur of Raleigh's character: not from a single circumstance, however great, but from a tissue of continued little incidents, which occurred from the moment of his condemnation till he laid his head on the block. Raleigh was a man of such mark, that he deeply engaged the attention of his contemporaries, and to this we owe the preservation of several interesting particulars, of what he did and what he said, which have been entered into his life; but all has not been told in the published narratives. Contemporary writers, in their letters, have set down every fresh incident, and eagerly caught up his sense, his wit, and, what is more delightful, those marks of natural cheerfulness, and of his invariable presence of mind; nor could these have arisen from any affectation or parade, for we shall see that they served him even in his last tender farewell to his lady, and on unpremeditated occasions.

I have drawn together into a short compass every fact concerning the feelings and conduct of Raleigh at these solemn moments of his life, which my researches have furnished, not omitting those which are known: to have preserved only the new, would be to mutilate the statue, and to injure the whole by an imperfect view.

Raleigh one morning was taken out of his bed, in a fit of fever, and unexpectedly hurried, not to his trial, but to a sentence of death. The story is well known. Yet pleading with "a voice grown weak by sickness, and an ague he had at that instant on him," he used every means to avert his fate: he did therefore value the life he could so easily part with. His judges there, at least, respected their state criminal; and they addressed him in a far, different tone than he had fifteen years before listened to from Coke. Yelverton, the Attorney-General, said, "Sir Walter Raleigh hath been as a star at which the world may have gazed; but stars may fall, nay, they must fall, when they trouble the sphere where they abide." And the Lord Chief Justice noticed Raleigh's great work:—"I know that you have been valiant and wise, and I doubt not but you retain both those virtues, for now you shall have occasion to use them.—Your book is an admirable work. I would give you counsel, but I know that you can apply unto yourself far better than I am able to give you."—But the judge ended with saying, "execution is granted." It was stifling Raleigh with roses; and it was listening to fame from the voice of death.

He declared that now being old, sickly, and in disgrace, and "certain, were he allowed to live, to go to it again, life was wearisome to him, and all he entreated was to have leave to speak freely at his farewell, to satisfy the world that he was ever loyal to the king, and a true lover of the commonwealth; for this he would seal with his blood."

Raleigh, on his return to his prison, while some were deploring his fate, observed, that "the world itself is but a larger prison, out of which some are daily selected for execution."

The last night of his existence was occupied by writing what the letter-writer calls "a remembrancer to be left with his lady," to acquaint the world with his sentiments, should he be denied their delivery from the scaffold, as he had been at the bar of the King's Bench. His lady visited him that night, and amidst her tears acquainted him, that she had obtained the favor of disposing of his body; to which he answered, smiling: "It is well, Bess, that thou mayest dispose of that dead: thou hadst not always the disposing of it when alive."—At midnight he entreated her to leave him. It must have been then, that, with unshaken fortitude, Raleigh sat down to compose those verses on his death, which being short, the most appropriate may be repeated.

"Even such is Time, that takes on trust
  Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust;
  Who in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days!"

He has added two other lines, expressive of his trust in his resurrection. Their authenticity is confirmed by the writer of the present letter, as well as another writer, inclosing "half a dozen verses, which Sir Walter made the night before his death, to take his farewell of poetry, wherein he had been a scribbler even from his youth."—The enclosure is not now with the letter. Chamberlain, the writer, was an intelligent man of the world, but not imbued with any deep tincture of literature. On the same night Raleigh wrote this distich on the candle burning dimly:

"Cowards fear to die; but courage stout,
Rather than live in snuff, will be put out."

At this solemn moment, before he lay down to rest, and at the instant of parting from his lady with all his domestic affections still warm, to express his feelings in verse was with him a natural effusion, and one to which he had long been used. It is peculiar in the fate of Raleigh, that having before suffered a long imprisonment, with an expectation of a public death, his mind had been accustomed to its contemplation, and had often dwelt on the event now passing. The soul, in its sudden departure, and its future state, is often the subject of his few poems; that most original one of the "Farewell,"

"Go, soul! the body's guest,
Upon a thankless errand," &c.

is attributed to Raleigh, though on uncertain evidence. But another, entitled "the Pilgrimage," has this beautiful passage:

"Give me my scallop shell of quiet,
My staff of truth to walk upon,
My scrip of joy—immortal diet;
  My bottle of salvation:
My gown of glory, Hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage—
Whilst my soul, like a quiet Palmer,
Travelleth towards the land of Heaven,"

Raleigh's cheerfulness was so remarkable, and his fearlessness of death so marked, that the Dean of Westminster, who attended him, at first wondering at the hero, reprehended the lightness of his manner; but Raleigh gave God thanks that he had never feared death: for it was but an opinion and an imagination; and as for the manner of death, he had rather die so than in a burning fever; and that some might have made shows outwardly, but he felt the joy within. The Dean says, that he made no more of his death than if he had been to take a journey; "Not (said he,) but that I am a great sinner, for I have been a soldier, a seaman, and a courtier." The writer of the manuscript letter tells us, that the Dean declared, he died not only religiously, but he found him to be a man as ready and as able to give as to take instruction.

On the morning of his death he smoked, as usual, his favorite tobacco, and when they brought him a cup of excellent sack, being asked how he liked it, Raleigh answered, "As the fellow that, drinking of St. Giles' bowl, as he went to Tyburn, said, 'that was good drink, if a man might tarry by it.'" The day before, in passing from Westminster Hall to the gate-house, his eye had caught Sir Hugh Beeston in the throng, and calling on him, requested he would see him die to-morrow. Sir Hugh, to secure himself a seat on the scaffold, had provided himself with a letter to the sheriff, which was not read at the time, and Sir Walter found his friend thrust by, lamenting that he could not get there. "Farewell!" exclaimed Raleigh, "I know not what shift you will make, but I am sure to have a place."

In going from the prison to the scaffold, among others who were pressing hard to see him, one old man, whose head was bald, came very forward, insomuch that Raleigh noticed him, and asked "whether he would have ought of him?" The old man answered, "Nothing but to see him, and pray to God for him." Raleigh replied, "I thank thee, good friend, and I am sorry I have no better thing to return thee for thy good will." Observing his bald head, he continued, "but take this night cap (which was a very rich wrought one that he wore) for thou hast more need of it now than I."

His dress, as was usual with him, was elegant, if not rich. Oldys describes it, but mentions, "that he had a wrought night cap under his hat," which we have otherwise disposed of; his ruff-band, a black wrought velvet night gown, over a hair colored satin doublet, and a black wrought waistcoat; black cut taffety breeches, and ash colored silk stockings.

He ascended the scaffold with the same cheerfulness he had passed to it: observing the Lords seated at a distance, some at windows, he requested they would approach him, as he wished what he had to say they should all witness. This request was complied with by several. His speech is well known, but some copies contain matter not in others. When finished, he requested Lord Arundel that the King would not suffer any libels to defame him after death.—"And now I have a long journey to go, and must take my leave." He embraced all the Lords, and other friends, with such courtly compliments as if he had met them at some feast, says a letter writer. Having taken off his gown, he called to the headsman to show him the axe, which not being instantly done, he repeated, "I prithee let me see it. Dost thou think that I am afraid of it?" He passed the edge slightly over his finger, and smiling, observed to the sheriff,—"This is a sharp medicine, but a sound cure for all diseases," and kissing it, laid it down. Another writer has "This is that that will cure all sorrows." After this he went to three several corners of the scaffold, and kneeling down, desired all the people to pray for him, and recited a long prayer to himself. When he began to fit himself for the block, he first laid himself down to try how the block fitted him; after rising up, the executioner kneeled down to ask his forgiveness, which Raleigh with an embrace did, but entreated him not to strike till he gave a token by lifting up his hand, "*and then, fear not, but strike home!*" When he laid his head down to receive the stroke, the executioner desired him to lay his face towards the east. "It was no great matter which way a man's head stood, so the heart lay right," said Raleigh; but these were not his last words. He was once more to speak in this world with the same intrepidity he had lived in it—for having lain some minutes on the block in prayer, he gave the signal; but the executioner, either unmindful, or in fear, failed to strike, and Raleigh, after once or twice putting forth his hands, was compelled to ask him, "Why dost thou not strike? Strike, man!" In two blows he was beheaded: but from the first, his body never shrunk from the spot, by any discomposure of posture, which, like his mind, was immoveable.

"In all the time he was upon the scaffold, and before," says one of the manuscript letter writers, "there appeared not the least alteration in him, either in his voice or countenance; but he seemed as free from all manner of apprehension as if he had been come thither rather to be a spectator than a sufferer; nay, the beholders seemed much more sensible than did he, so that he hath purchased here, in the opinion of men, such honor and reputation, as it is thought his great enemies are they that are the most sorrowful for his death, which they see is likely to turn so much to his advantage."

The people were deeply affected at the sight, and so much, that one said, that "we had not such another head to cut off;" and another "wished the head and brains upon Secretary Nanton's shoulders." The observer suffered for this; he was a wealthy citizen, and a great news-monger, and one who haunted Paul's Walk. Complaint was made, and the citizen summoned to the privy council. He pleaded that he intended no disrespect to Mr. Secretary; but only spoke in reference to the old proverb, that "two heads are better than one." His excuse was allowed at the moment; but when afterwards called upon for contribution to St. Paul's Cathedral, and having subscribed a hundred pounds, the Secretary observed to him, "that two are better than one, Mr. Wiemark!" either from fear or charity, the witty citizen doubled his subscription.

Thus died this glorious and gallant cavallier, of whom Osborne says, "His death was managed by him with so high and religious a resolution, as if a Roman had acted a Christian, or rather a Christian a Roman."

After having read the preceding article, we are astonished at the greatness, and the variable nature of this extraordinary man, and this happy genius. With Gibbon, who once meditated to write his life, we may pause, and pronounce "his character is ambiguous; but we shall not hesitate to decide that Raleigh knew better how to die than to live."—"His glorious hours," says a contemporary, "were his arraignment and execution: but never will be forgotten the intermediate years of his lettered imprisonment."

RED GAP INN.

I remember well how strongly my boyish feelings were excited at reading the narrative of Raymond's escape from the murderous innkeepers, in Lewis's romance of "The Monk." His version of the story has nearly faded from my memory, but the circumstances upon which he founded it are said to have occurred in Ireland; and, wild and improbable as they are, you have them, *verbatim*, as they are related upon the spot; and, moreover, I am not to blame if you think fit to believe them, inasmuch as I give up my authority—and Lord Lynhurst himself could ask no more. My informant's name is Catherine Flynn.

As you go from Kilcullon Bridge to Carlow, about three miles on your road, there stands, and barely stands, a ruined house. The situation has nothing particularly striking about it, the country is open and thinly cultivated, and a faint outline of hills is visible in the distance.

Some seventy or eighty years ago, it was a substantial looking inn; the proprietor was a farmer, as well as an inn-keeper, and although no particular or satisfactory reason could be assigned for it, beyond vague and uncertain rumors, he was by no means a favorite with his neighbors. He had little, indeed, of the Boniface about him; dark, sullen, and down-looking, he never appeared, even to a guest, unless when specially called for, much less to a thirsty brother farmer or laborer, passing his heavy, old-fashioned door, to ask him to taste his home-brewed ale or usquebaugh: yet the man was well to pass in the world, and with the aid of three or four hulking sons, and a heart-broken drudge of a wife, managed his farm and his inn, so as to pay his way at fair and market, and "hold his own," as the saying is, in the country. For all that, there were those who did not stick to say that more travellers went to his inn in the night, than ever left it in the morning; and one or two who remembered him in his early days, before he had learned to mask the evil traits of his character by sullenness and reserve, would not have taken the broad lands of the Geraldines of Leinster to pass a night in the best bed room in the house;—no, no—they would rather take chance in the Bog of Allen, for that matter.

A severe storm, however, compelled a traveller to halt there one evening, although he had originally intended to get further on his journey, before he put up for the night. Not that he had any suspicion of the place; on the contrary, he thought it rather a comfortable, quiet-looking concern: and turning from the lowering inhospitable sky, and wishing the pitiless driving sleet good night, he rode into the inn-yard, saying in his own mind, 'I may go further and fare worse.' Now I am of a very different opinion.

It was late in the evening, and late in the year,—no matter about dates, I am not particular. So the traveller (who, being a merciful man, was merciful to his beast,) having seen his horse fed and carefully laid up for the night, thought it high time to look after himself, as to both his outward and inward man. Accordingly throwing his saddle-bags over his arm, he walked into the inn kitchen, in those days the most comfortable winter apartment in the house, to thaw himself at the huge fire, and give the customary mandates concerning supper and bed—to say nothing of a bottle of good old wine, then to be found in every inn in Ireland.—This feat accomplished, away he stalked to his own apartment—jack-boots, siver-headed riding whip, cloak and all—followed close by a terrier dog, who had been lying at the kitchen fire when he came in, but who now kept snuffing and smelling at his heels every step of the way up stairs.

When he had reached his room, and had disencumbered himself of his heavy riding gear, the dog at once leaped upon him with a cry of joy; and he immediately recognised an old favorite whom he had lost in Dublin a year or two before; wondering at the same time, how he had got so far into the country, and why he had not known him before. When the landlord entered the room with supper, the traveller claimed his dog, and expressed his determination to bring him on with him to Cork, whither he was bound. The host made not the slightest objection, merely observing, that he had bought him from a Dublin carrier, who, he supposed, had found him in the streets. That point settled, the traveller dismissed his landlord for the night, with directions to cause him to be called betimes in the morning: the man smiled darkly, and withdrew.

The traveller made himself as comfortable as he could, with the aid of a good supper, and a cheerful fire, not forgetting his lost-and-found companion, until, after some time finding that the wine ran low, and that a certain disposition to trace castles and abbeys in the glowing recesses of the burning turf, was creeping over him—that is to say, in plain English, catching himself nodding over the fire—he thought it best to transfer his somnolency to a well-curtained bed that stood invitingly in a recess of the room.

As he proceeded to undress, the anxiety and agitation of his dog attracted his attention, and at last fairly aroused him, sleepy as he was, though he could in no way account for it. The animal ran backward and forward from him to the bed, and as he laid aside each article of clothing, fetched it to him again with the most intelligent and beseeching gestures, and when to satisfy the poor creature, as well as to discover, if possible, what he wanted and meant, he resumed some portion of his dress, nothing could equal his joy. Strange suspicions began to flash across the traveller's mind; he ran over every circumstance, even the minutest which had occurred since he entered the inn; and now that his attention was excited, it *did* strike him that, after making every allowance for boorishness, and rusticity, and sullenness of temper, there was more of the gaoler than of the inn-keeper in the bearing and deportment of his silent host: he remembered, too, how heavily the miserable looking, haggard wife had sighed, while she looked at his own burly figure as he stood by the fire, as tho' she sorrowed over a victim whom she could not save; and, lastly, and above all, he pondered on the ominous smile with which the inn-keeper received his directions to be awakened in the morning.

Meanwhile the indefatigable dog was busied in pulling off the bed clothes as well as his strength would permit; and when his master went to his assistance, what was his horror at seeing, beneath clean sheets and well arranged blankets, a bed and mattrass literally covered with dark red stains of blood! Though a man of peaceful habits, he knew as little of fear as most people, and the exigency of the moment roused every energy of his mind; he deliberately locked the door, examined the walls to see if there was any secret entrance, looked to the priming of his pistols, and then stood prepared to abide by whatever might come, and to sell his life as dearly as he could.

The dog watched him intently till his preparations were completed; and then having assured himself that his movements were observed by his master, jumped once more on the fatal bed; then, after lying down for an instant, as if in imitation of the usual posture of a person composing himself to sleep, he suddenly changed his mind, as it were, sprang hastily to the floor, and stood, with eyes fixed, and ears erect, in an attitude of most intense attention, watching the bed itself, and nothing else. The traveller, in the mean time, never stirred from the spot, though his eyes naturally followed those of the dog: and for a time every thing was as still as the grave; and not a stir nor a breath broke the stillness of the room, or interrupted the silence of the mute pair. At length a slight rustling sound was heard in the direction of the bed: the dog, with ears cocked and tail slightly moving, looked up at his master, as if to make sure that he was attentive, and in an instant the bed was seen descending swiftly and stealthily through the yawning floor, while a strong light flashed upwards into the room. Not a second was to be lost. The traveller dashed open the window and leaped into the yard, followed by his faithful companion. Another moment, and without giving himself any trouble on the score of a saddle, he was on the back of his horse, as fast a hunter as any in Leinster, and scouring away for life and death on the road to Kilcullen, followed by a train as pittiless as that which hurried from Kirk Alloway after poor Tam O'Shanter.

You may be sure he spared neither whip, spur, nor horseflesh, and, thanks to Providence and a good steed, he reached Kilcullen in safety. The authorities secured the villianous host and his accomplice sons, and the infuriated peasantry gave the fatal inn and its bloody secrets to the flames.

There is the story; and if it be true, I can only say that I wish I knew where I could get one of the breed of the traveller's terrier, for love or money.

* In most parts of Ireland, peat, or as we call it turf, is used for fuel.

SALVATOR ROSA.

Salvator Rosa, who was born in 1615, a few years later than Claude Lorraine, had made himself aheady an able painter, principally by the study of nature, while still residing in his native village, in the neighborhood of Naples, and before he had ever been able to gratify his earnest desire of visiting Rome. Salvator's genius, indeed, was nursed in hardships and sorrows, which yet had only the effect of strengthening and exalting it. When very young, he had been left, by the death of his father, the sole support of his mother and sisters; and so heavily did this burthen press upon him, that, although he wrought hard, he was sometimes, it has been said, after finishing a picture, scarcely able to save enough from the scanty price he had received for it, to purchase the canvass for another. He was in his twentieth year, when a friend and brother artist, somewhat richer than himself, proposed to take him to Rome with him, and pay the expenses of both; an offer which Salvator gladly accepted. When he found himself at last in that celebrated capital, his ardor would scarcely suffer him to take sustenance or repose, while he examined, with the enthusiasm of a painter and a poet, the precious remains of ancient art by which he was surrounded; and the incessant fatigue to which he exposed himself at last brought on an attack of fever, which rendered it necessary for him to be carried back to Naples.—It was some years before it was again in his power to visit Rome; but it continued to fill all his visions of the future, and to make his residence at Naples seem an exile. At length, however, his eyes rested once more on the objects among which his heart had so long been. Rome was at this time crowded with painters, whose names have now become the household words of fame, and several of whom were even already regarded with an admiration as great as is ever bestowed on living genius. But, undismayed by their glory, Salvator aspired from the first to be, not the imitator of any of them, but their competitor and rival—to form a style and found a school of his own. We need not say how greatly he succeeded in this object, since his name, too, is now familiar to every ear, as one of the most distinguished in the second generation of the great painters of Italy.

Napoleon's Courtship.—"When Bonaparte was paying his court to Mde. de Beauharnais," says De Bourrienne, "neither of them kept a carriage; and he, being passionately in love, and a most assiduous suitor, escorted his intended about the town, and especially on her visits to her agent's. They went one day together to the office of the Raguideau, who, by the bye, was one of the smallest men I have ever seen. Madame de Beauharnais, who placed great confidence in Raguideau, had come to him that day expressly for the purpose of communicating her intention of accepting the hand of the young General of artillery, the *protege* of Barras. Josephine was accordingly closeted alone with the notary, while Bonaparte waited in the outer office, occupied by the clerks. The door of Raguideau's cabinet, however, not being shut close, the General overheard the lawyer dissuading Madame Beauharnais from the marriage she was about to contract. 'You are very imprudent,' said the notary; 'you may have to repent this step as long as you live; it is madness to go and marry a man who has nothing but his sword to depend on.' —'Bonaparte,' said Josephine, when she told me these prior circumstances, 'had never alluded to this, and I had no idea that he had heard what Raguideau had said. Imagine my astonishment, then, Bourrienne, when on the day of the coronation, as soon as he had put on the imperial robes, he said, 'Go and find Raguideau, and bring him here immediately.' Raguideau soon made his appearance, and the emperor said to him, 'Well, and have I nothing now but my sword to depend on?' Eight months had elapsed since the scene at the office of the notary; and Bonaparte, although he had borne in mind the discourse of M. Raguideau, had never mentioned that he was privy to it, to a single soul, not even to De Bourrienne, at the time when he was in the habit of making his secretary the confidant and depository of all his projects and secrets."

TEA.

The following interesting account of the culture and preparation of tea, was elicited from Mr. Majoribanks, before the Committee of the British House of Commons, on the subject of the India trade. Mr. M. has been 17 years in the service of the East India Company (of which he was lately the chairman,) and a resident in China during the greater part of the time.

The black tea is grown and manufactured in the province of Fokien, with the exception of about one-third of that sort called by us bohea, which third part is produced in the north-eastern corner of the province of Canton, in a district called Wo-Ping, which gives its name to the tea in question. The green tea is all grown in the provinces of Kiang-non, Kiang-si, and Che-Kiang, but chiefly in the two former. The tea plants of all these provinces are supposed to be of one species; the difference in the manufactured article arising from difference of soil, climate, and manufacture.—Green tea has been made in the districts from whence the black tea comes, and *vice versa*. Some of the buds of the plant in Fokien are picked in the early part of the spring, before they have burst: those form Pekoe tea, the most valuable part of the plant; of which buds a small portion is mixed with the best parcels of Congo, to give them a flavor. Pekoe is also brought to Canton unmixed with other leaves.

The tea sent to Russia is said to be Pekoe, slightly adulterated by the mixture of other leaves. In the beginning of May the leaves are stripped off the plant; a new crop is then thrown out, and picked about six weeks afterwards, and a third crop about the end of the summer; the two first pickings are the best, and nearly equal in quality.—The third crop of leaves yields tea of little strength and inferior flavor; hence the best crops are composed wholly of the choice leaves of the two first gatherings, with the small sprinkling of the buds of Pekoe. The inferior crops contain a larger share of the third pickings, and none of the Pekoe. The black tea in Fokien is said to be cultivated largely by cottagers in small plots of ground or in gardens. The leaves are picked by the family, and are immediately carried to market, where persons whose business lies in that line, collect quantities of them, and manufacture them in part, that is, expose them to be dried by the wind under the shade, and afterwards to be further dried in a heated warehouse. The persons whom we call tea merchants, and the agents of the hong merchants, come to the tea districts, and purchase from the men before mentioned quantities of the dried leaves of the first, second, and third gatherings, discriminating the leaves of young and old plants, of those grown in known favorable spots, &c.—They then complete the drying process, according as it may be requisite, and employ women and children to select the hard, the best leaves, with more or less discrimination, according to the object of making very fine, middling, or common tea. The tea is made into parcels from 100 to 600 chests each, with a distinctive name to each parcel and conformity of quality, where the tea merchant acts honestly; hence those parcels of tea, which, under Chinese names, have proved in a series of years of excellent quality and similar characters, and which are greatly sought after at the London sale, are not the produce of any particular farm, but owe their character to the skill and good faith with which tea merchants or the hong merchant's agents have executed their commission in selecting only superior parcels of leaves in the markets of Woo-y-shan. Green tea is brought from the three provinces above mentioned. Like the black tea, the different classes are formed by selecting the better from the inferior leaves after they have been dried; the light leaves separated by a winnowing machine from the heavier, form hyson skins: much of the skins of twanky are sold as hyson skins. Copper is never used in making green tea. The blooming appearance of hyson, gunpowder, &c. is said to arise from the effects of carefully roasting the leaves in vases placed over a fire, and by rubbing them against the sides of the vessel. In this process with the green teas much skill is requisite; and there is a class of persons who are hired by some of the tea merchants to superintend their respective manufactories. Bohea tea is composed partly of the lower grades of the Vu-y-shan tea, which has been left unsold after the departure of the last ships of the season, partly of the tea grown in the district of Canton called Wo-Ping.

From the National Gazette.

The trial of Zalegman Philips, Esq. a counsellor at law, of this city, in the Circuit Court of the United States, terminated on Saturday. It was an indictment under the act of Congress which makes penal, as being contrary to the law of nations, the prosecution of a suit against a foreign minister accredited to, and received by, the Government of the United States.

The defendant, Mr. Philips, was the attorney employed by Mr. Torlade, the present Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, to recover from his predecessor, Mr. Barrozo, who was appointed under the Regency of Portugal, and acknowledged allegiance only to Don Pedro and his daughter Donna Maria, the young Queen, the archives and documents of the legislation. In that suit, it may be recollected, Mr. Barrozo was actually arrested and confined a night in jail. The following day he was discharged from arrest, on application to the Court in which the suit was brought; and subsequently, after full argument, the same Court decided that his diplomatic privilege legally extended to the period of the arrest.

It was immediately followed by an application from Mr. Barrozo, to the government, to institute proceedings against the parties concerned; in consequence of which the present prosecution was commenced. Abundant documentary evidence was transmitted from the Department of State, and so far as we could ascertain, from the proceedings at the trial, it was the intention of the government to submit to the court and jury, all the circumstances affecting either party, and showing the relative situation of the two Portuguese ministers since the occurrence of the political differences which have of late agitated Portugal. The District Attorney, the regular representative of the United States, did not take part,—owing, as we understood, to a private personal engagement on behalf of one of the parties, made before it was known that the controversy would assume the public character it has since taken: but he, as well as the Attorney General of the United States, was present in court during the whole trial.

It is unnecessary to enter into the particulars of the evidence. The case for the prosecution was argued learnedly and ably by Mr. Rawle, the elder, and Mr. Gilpin, who contended that the privilege of Mr. Barrozo extended to the period when he was superseded by the recognition of Mr. Torlade, and from that time, during a reasonable period to be allowed for his departure from the U. States. Mr. Sergeant and Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, on behalf of Mr. Philips, contended that the act of Congress under which he was indicted, was limited to the period during which Mr. Barrozo was actually received and authorized as a minister, and that redress for a violation of his privilege afterwards was, if at all, to be otherwise obtained;—they also argued that in July, 1828, Mr. Barrozo had not merely suspended, as was alleged on his behalf, his diplomatic functions, but that he had actually terminated his ministry.

After full argument, and a careful investigation of the documents, the Judges differed in opinion, as we learn, upon the second point, although both have been sent up with the record—indeed, differing on the second, it was not necessary for them to consider the other; and justice to the defendant required that he should have the benefit of his whole defence in the superior court. Following established precedents, they discharged the jury without asking for a verdict, and drew up a certificate of their difference, to be transmitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the act of Congress. To that tribunal, therefore, is left the decision of this interesting question.

The Effects of Regimen.—Socrates is said to have been the only inhabitant of Athens, who, during the prevalence of the plague in that city, escaped infection: this circumstance the historians unanimously attribute to the strict temperance which he constantly observed—in conjunction it may be added, with his well known equanimity of mind under the most trying circumstances.

Cicero is described by Plutarch, as being at one period of his life, extremely weakly and emaciated; and affected with a debilitated condition of the stomach which obliged him to restrict himself to a very small portion of simple food. He travelled to Athens, however, for the recovery of his health—where by resorting to Gymnastic exercises, his body was so much strengthened, that in a short period it became firm and robust. His voice also, which had been harsh and feeble, was rendered full, sweet, and sonorous.

The same author informs us, that Julius Cæsar was originally of a slender habit of body—had a soft and pale skin—was troubled with pains in the head, and subject to epilepsy—but by continual marches—a simple mode of life and plain food, he was enabled to bear up against his infirmities—and found the exercises of a military life the most effectual remedy for the diseases with which he was threatened.—*Journal of Health.*

New Lamp Shades.—Many persons passing the jewelry store of Messrs. Gelston, in Broadway, near Dey street, have admired several beautiful porcelain shades for astral lamps, exhibited at their window.—They are made of fine Vienna porcelain, on a very pretty and ingenious plan. They represent landscapes, water views, figures, ancient buildings, &c. &c. in variety, resembling drawings in India ink, without the interposition of a single touch of a pencil, crayon, or paint. The porcelain, which is translucent, is made thick in some places, and thin in others, in such a manner that the light of the lamp at night illuminates the thin spots, and leaves the thicker in shade; and these being formed by the hand of a skilful artist, present the various subjects in great sofiness, and in some places with an effect truly surprising. This is one of the prettiest ornaments we have seen.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Curious Relic.—There is in the possession of Mr. George Baker, jeweller in this town, a box made from the pulpit of the first church erected in America. This was the church in Salem, Mass. of which Mr. Upham is now the pastor, and in which the celebrated Roger Williams preached for some time, previous to his settlement in Rhode Island. The box is made of fine oak, which was first used in the erection of the pulpit—then, when the church was rebuilt, in some other place, and now, the church having undergone some further alteration, it is used as a communion table.—The box is designed by Mr. Baker, we understand, to be presented, with an explanatory inscription, to the Historical Society of this State.—*Providence Patriot.*

A newspaper is a strange medley—a thing of shreds and patches—a record of gravities and pleasantries, of crimes and casualties. It is an *omnium gatherum*—a collector of all sorts of things, where deaths and marriages go hand in hand together, and editorial regrets and rejoicings are uttered in a breath—where an essay on political economy is closely followed by some scheme of national prodigality, and announcements of funerals and feasts, plays and sermons, jostle each othe in the same column. It is a brief and abstract chronicle of the times; and like the day of which each sheet is intended as a sort of history, it is huddled full of all those various matters, wise and foolish, trifling and important, in incongruous connexion, of which the sum of human life is composed. This, to a greater or less extent, is the character of all newspapers.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	2	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
$5 and upwards		Annap. & br. Easton	do
All under	1	Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
Canton	2	Hagerstown	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Williamsport	do
Mount Pleasant	½	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
St. Clairsville	½	Trenton Bank	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	New Brunswick	do
Lancaster	½	Mount Holly	do
Marietta	½	Camden	do
Columbus	½	Cumberland	do
Portsmouth. $5 & up.	3	Newark Insurance	do
Indiana.		State Bank at Morris	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	Sussex	do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
State bk & br. $5 & up.	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING rented a Carpenter's Shop, fronting Liberty Street, at the head of Smithfield Street, from John Sampson, Esq. intends carrying on the HOUSE CARPENTER business, in all its different branches, and to do work, in good, substantial, and workmanlike manner.

JAMES STERRIT.

☞ The subscriber, having rented his shop to J. Sterrit, will recommend him as an ingenious, industrious, and good mechanic.

JOHN SAMPSON.

March 30.—wtf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1830.

☞River 7 feet above low water mark.

THE STEAM BOAT "HOME."—On the 23d instant, we were highly gratified by witnessing the arrival of this boat in our port. "*Pittsburgh built boats*" have met with so few accidents, for many years past, that we had been convinced that our steam boats were the safest that run on the western waters. During the repeated accidents which have occurred this spring, our citizens have sympathized with the sufferers, and have sincerely regretted the losses of the owners; but the sinking of the above named boat brought the matter "*home* to our business and our bosoms." Even, however, under this visitation, we had the consolation of knowing that the loss did not arise from that most destructive of all accidents, an explosion of a boiler, and that it was unaccompanied by those heart-rending scenes which usually occur in such cases. The injury sustained has been thoroughly repaired, and we are assured that the *Home* is now as safe, substantial, and comfortable, as she was before the accident happened.

THE EAST, THE WEST, AND THE SOUTH.—How admirably did Washington, in his valedictory address, characterize the policy of the Bentons, and other demagogues of the present day, in the following sentence:—"*One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.*"

Our readers will no doubt recollect the base and pitiful attempt of Senator Benton, to excite hostility and heart burnings in the West against New England, by the bold and unfounded assertion, that she was jealous of the prosperity of the Western States. Colonel Hayne, from South Carolina, joined Senator Benton in this charge against New England, and contended, very strenuously, that the Southern States were the true friends of the West. Thus we had the assertions of Colonel Hayne, and of the *veracious* Senator Benton, to establish this alleged hostility of the East, and good will of the South, towards the West. Mr. Webster, to be sure, denied the truth of these allegations, and, in his celebrated speech, most conclusively proved that the charge was unfounded.

On a former occasion we referred to the vote in the Senate, on the 22d of April, 1828, on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe one million of dollars to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to show the feelings of the Eastern and the Southern States towards the Western. That vote had been overlooked by Mr. Webster, in the mass of evidence he had collected. This proposed Canal is one of great and general interest to the whole western country, and we thought no fairer test of the truth of Mr Benton's allegations could be selected. Upon that question, *eleven* Senators from the *six* New England States voted, *eight for* the bill, and *three against* it; and from the *six* Southern States *twelve* Senators were present, and they gave *twelve votes against* the bill. Here was a matter of fact—a fair trial of the question, not depending upon the mere assertion of Colonel Benton, even when endorsed by Colonel Hayne.

This vote occurred about two years ago, and perhaps some credulous dupe of Senator Benton's cunning and falsehood may be disposed to say that a change has since taken place: that since that time New England has become *hostile*, and the South *friendly* to the West. If there be any such credulous dupe, we invite his attention to the minutes of the proceedings of Congress on the 14th instant, in this day's paper, in relation to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road Company. On that day Mr. Forsyth, from *Georgia*, moved to strike out the first section of the bill—that is, in fact, to negative it. This motion was *supported* by Messrs. Forsyth, Tyler, and that very redoutable friend of the West, Col. *Hayne*, and *opposed*, among others, by Col. Benton and Mr. *Webster*.

Here was a matter of much interest to the great Western State, Kentucky. Declarations and bold assertions were no longer to be received as evidences of good will; the question was fairly before the Senate; there was Senator Hayne from the South, and Mr. Webster from the East, and there was also the veracious Col. Benton. We have not seen the speeches of either of the Senators, but we may readily suppose that the Senator from Missouri would remind Colonel Hayne, that this was a matter of great concern to the West; that now was the time to show, by his *acts*, that his former *professions* of friendship to the West were sincere. He might very properly repeat to Col. Hayne the adage, "acts speak louder than words," and might say, "as you declared that the Southern States are friendly to the West, consistency requires that your *votes* should conform to your *declarations*."

All this, and much more to the same purport, might have been urged by Senator Benton upon Senator Hayne; and if it was not urged in the Senate chamber, there is no doubt that it was *privately*. Besides, Mr. Hayne's own memory, his own sense of propriety, and regard for consistency, would present all these arguments in a very strong light to his own mind. They were, however, all disregarded, and Mr. Hayne brought the whole weight of his powerful mind to bear against the interests of a Western State. Fortunately, however, for Kentucky, Mr. Webster was there, with his still more gigantic intellect, to "*nullify*" all the sophistry of the Southern Senator.

Surely Col. Benton, if he has any self-respect, must have felt very *cheap*, when he found Mr. Webster united with him in advocating the interests of a Western State against the eloquence of the Senator from South Carolina.

Since writing the above, we have received the proceedings of Congress of the 15th instant, from which we find that the bill for subscribing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road was passed in the Senate, on that day, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, *Chase*, Clayton, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, *Holmes*, Johnston, Kane, *Knight*, Livingston, M'Kinley, Noble, *Robbins*, Rowan, Ruggles, *Seymour*, *Silsbee*, Smith, of Md. *Sprague*, *Webster*, *Willey*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, *Foot*, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, King, Sanford, Smith, of S. C. Troup, Tyler, White, *Woodbury*—18.

New England has twelve Senators in Congress: of these eleven were present, and voted as follows: Silsbee and Webster, from Massachusetts, both *for* the bill; Robbins and Knight, from Rhode Island, both *for* the bill; Chase and Seymour, from Vermont, both *for* the bill; Sprague and Holmes, from Maine, both *for* the bill; Willey, from Connecticut, *for* the bill; and Woodbury, from New Hampshire, and Foot, from Connecticut, *against* the bill—that is, *nine* from New England *for* and *two against* it.

Now let us take the six Southern States, which Colonel Benton declares to be such ardent friends of the West, viz. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and see how they evinced, by their *actions*, the friendship which was so strongly manifested in *words*.

Well, Mr. Tazewell, from Virginia, was absent, so that these six States had just the same number of Senators present as the six New England States; Messrs. Adams and Ellis, from Mississippi, both voted *against* the bill; Messrs. Forsyth and Troup, from Georgia, both voted *against* the bill; Messrs. Smith and Hayne, from South Carolina, both voted *against* the bill; Messrs. Brown and Iredell, from North Carolina, both voted *against* the bill; Messrs. Grundy and White, from President Jackson's own State, Tennessee, both voted *against* the bill; and Mr. Tyler, the only Senator from Virginia, voted *against* the bill—so that these six Southern States gave *eleven* votes *against*, and *not one for* the bill.

If the Senators from New England had been equally divided, the bill would have been rejected by a majority of *three* votes, and if they had followed the example set by "*our Southern friends*," it would have been negatived by a majority of *twelve* votes.

It may, and no doubt will be said, by the partisans of "*our Southern friends*," that the Southern Senators are not influenced by hostility to the West, but that they believed the bill before them was unconstitutional. We have no disposition to foster those prejudices against the South, which some of our neighbors have long labored to excite against the cradle of the revolution. We are willing to admit that these *adverse* votes do not prove that those Senators are *hostile*, and in return, only ask those who are prejudiced against New England, to believe that her *favorable* votes prove that she is not *hostile* to the West.

Colonel Hayne and the other Southrons assert that the South is *friendly* to the West, and that the East is *hostile*, and Colonel Benton endorses these assertions. Mr. Webster and the other New England Senators deny this charge of hostility, and in support of their denial, they do not produce the *cheap veracity of such creatures* as Colonel Benton, but, upon every proper occasion, evince their good will by *substantial votes*. If they had been *hostile*, as Colonel Benton asserts, they could easily have found some good pretext for defeating the bill. Some of them might have conjured up constitutional scruples for the occasion; three or four of them might have been sick or absent, or some other mode could readily have been devised to defeat the appropriation.

CONGRESS.

May 14.—In the Senate, the resolutions submitted by Messrs. Holmes and Burnett, calling for information from the Post Office Department, were after some debate, severally agreed to. A letter was received from the Secretary of War, covering a report of the Ordnance Department, in the case of Wm. Stride, made in compliance with a resolution of the 3d instant. Mr. Iredell, from the Committee appointed to audit and control the contingent fund of the Senate, to which the subject had been referred, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, intended to prevent unnecessary expense in the printing of the public documents.—The resolution was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill, from the House, to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company, was read, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. Bibb, who voted in the majority, the vote taken on rejecting the bill for the better organization of the Navy, was reconsidered; and that part of it creating three Admirals having been, on motion of Mr. Bibb, and the third section leaving it discretionary with the President to increase the number of officers when, in his opinion, the public service may require it, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, stricken out, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Benton, prefacing his notice with some remarks relative to the expressed wishes of various members to act upon the salt duty, in a separate bill, unconnected with any other subject, gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the bill he had introduced, on leave, early in the month of March, to abolish the duty on alum salt, on Monday next, immediately after the conclusion of the morning business.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Company, was next taken up, on motion of Mr. Rowan. Mr. Forsyth, in order to try the sense of the Senate on the bill, moved to strike out the first section of the bill. This motion was supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Tyler, and *Hayne*, and opposed by Messrs. Johnson, Smith, of Md., *Webster*, Rowan, Benton, Noble, and McKinley. The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Smith, of S. C. who wished to address the Senate on the passage of the bill, adjourned. Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company; and Mr. Foot presented a petition from the Farmington and Hampshire and Hampden Canal Companies, severally praying the aid of the United States by a subscription to their respective stocks; which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

In the House of Representatives the resolution for the distribution of the copies of the work on the Diplomatic History of the United States, subscribed for by Congress, was withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts. The bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, in amendment of the navigation laws, led to a debate which occupied the House for a considerable time, and was finally laid upon the table, with a view of postponing its further consideration until the next session of Congress. The House postponed the orders of the day, and suspended the rule devoting Friday to the consideration of private business, in order to take up the Indian Bill. On motion of Mr. Bell, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, and resumed the debate of the preceding day upon the subject. Mr. Bell continued his argument in support of the measure, until half past five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Storrs, of New York, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

May 15.—In the Senate, the resolution reported by the Committee appointed to audit and control the Contingent Fund of the Senate, for diminishing the expense of the printing of public documents, was considered and agreed to. The bill granting pensions to certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary War, was taken up and ordered to a third reading. The bill to re-organize the Navy of the United States, came up for a third reading as amended, when Mr. Foot, in a few remarks, opposed its passage in the shape in which it stood. Mr. F. was replied to by Messrs. Hayne, and Smith, of S. C. and after a short discussion, the question was taken, and the bill was passed.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington, Maysville, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, was next taken up, as the unfinished business; when Mr. Smith, of S. C. addressed the Senate at length, in a constitutional argument in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. *Webster*, Noble, and M'Kinley, in its support; after which, the bill was ordered to a third reading—yeas 24, nays 18. Mr. Rowan then moved that the bill be read a third time that day; and this motion, after a slight opposition to a question of order, having been carried, the bill was read the third time and passed. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after presentation of a report by Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, an amendment was submitted by Mr. Earll, to the Indian bill. The resolution, formerly proposed by Mr. Carson, respecting the accounts of certain naval functionaries, was, with the amendments of Mr. Whittlesey, and one submitted on Saturday by Mr. Bell, agreed to by the House without a division. The bill from the Senate, authorizing a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was, on motion of Mr. Hemphill, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Several resolutions were postponed, and others considered and agreed to; and various petitions and papers were, on motion, allowed to be withdrawn.

The interesting question of the reduction of the salt duty, was then brought before the House, by a motion of Mr. Taliafero, to take up the resolution submitted by him to that effect. The resolution went to provide that after the 30th of September next, the duty should be ten cents per bushel; and after the 30th of September, 1831, be entirely remitted. Some discussion followed, and the yeas and nays were taken; after which, an ineffectual motion was made to suspend the rule of the House, allowing one hour to the consideration of resolutions. The subject of the duty on salt, will therefore come up again to-morrow. The bill to establish a port of entry at Delaware City, was read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Indian removal bill in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair. Mr. Storrs, of New York, addressed the Committee until four o'clock, when Mr. Lumpkin took the floor, but at the solicitation of several members, he yielded to a motion to rise, and the House adjourned.

Monday, May 17.—The Senate repealed their resolution authorizing a subscription to Gales & Seaton's proposals for re-printing the public documents.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, on the subject of a repeal of the duty on Salt. Mr. Taliaferro modified his resolution according to the form in which it appears in our report, and then renewed his call for the previous question. Mr. Barges then demanded a call of the House, and asked for the Ayes and Noës, which were ordered. But the motion was refused. Mr. Hoffman then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived, Ayes 88, Noes 97.—The hour having then expired, Mr. Martin moved to consider the bill reported by the committee on Ways and Means, reducing and repealing duties on Imports, in order to get at the duty on Salt. This was negatived, Ayes 92, Noes 98.—The House then postponed the special orders, and took up, in Committee of the Whole, the Indian Bill, when Mr. Lumpkin, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Foster, then addressed the Committee on the subject of this bill.

May 18.—The Senate spent some time upon Executive business. A number of unexceptionable nominations were confirmed. The only contested one was *rejected*, being the nomination of Samuel M'Roberts to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois, in the place of S. Breese, (a popular and respected officer,) removed. No other contested nominations were acted upon, though it is understood that there are several yet depending which will be the subject of contest.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, to repeal the duty on Salt, was again taken up, when Mr. Reed moved an amendment, and addressed the House at length on the subject. Mr. Taliaferro then withdrew his resolution; and thus the subject has, for the present, been removed from before the House.

The several special orders of the day were then, on motion of Mr. Bell, further postponed, and the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair, on the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indian tribes, and for their removal beyond the Mississippi. Mr. Evans, of Maine, addressed the committee upwards of three hours in opposition to the bill, and in reply to its advocates. Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, followed in a speech of nearly the same length on the same side. Mr. Johns, of Delaware, succeeded, and addressed the committee at length, also against the bill. [Mr. J. was speaking at 9 o'clock, and the House had not adjourned at 10.]

The bill more effectually to enforce the Tariff of 1828 has passed the House of Representatives by a very decisive vote. There is no reason to doubt that it will in like manner pass the Senate, and become a law. The bill is the substitute for what was called by some of its opponents, Mr. Mallary's "bill of pains und penalties," and is in spirit, though not in form, identical with that bill; it aims at the same objects, but reaches them in a different way. They both, however, proceeded upon the justness, expediency, nay, indispensableness of protecting duties—and this, therefore, not less than the bill for which it is a substitute, is to be regarded as a high Tariff act.

The complaint among the friends of domestic industry was, that while the act of 1828 purported to afford adequate protection to the home manufacturer, it, in fact, owing to the low prices at which foreign goods were charged and sworn to, and to the negligent or unskilful, or hurried manner in which the appraisers performed their duty, did not afford any such protection. The bill now in progress is specially designed to meet this complaint. Another appraiser in addition to the two already existing, is to be appointed, and four assistant appraisers for this port; so that, with these aids, there may be no pretext for hurried examinations of goods subject to *ad valorem* duties: then to guard against unskilfulness, the law provides that the *assistant appraisers* (we do not perceive why the appraisers too should not have been included) shall be "practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation, subject to appraisement;" so that if fitness, and not favoritism, dictates the choice of these assistant appraisers, there will be no lack of skill or experience: and as to negligence, there are so many interested to find fault, and the administration has now shown itself so decidedly friendly to Tariff measures and policy, that no appraiser will risk his place by slighting its duties in this particular.

Another provision meets the case stated by Mr. Mallary in his speech respecting the immediate delivery of a whole invoice of goods, save only the package sent to the public store for inspection. The effect of this practice was that one package out of an invoice of twenty, being sent to the public store, and the other nineteen at once delivered to the consignee, if fraud were detected in the invoice, the penalties prescribed by the law only fell upon this one package, instead of falling, as would seem to be the obvious intent of the law, upon the whole invoice. Before the discovery of the fraud the other packages are distributed, broken up, sold, and are thus no longer subject to the action of the revenue department. This practice is completely cut up by a prohibition to deliver any part of an invoice until after the sample package shall have been examined; and it is manifestly in favor of the fair trader, that such should be the rule. The only inconvenience in its operation may be that of a little more delay in getting goods to market; but even that will be in a great degree obviated by the assistance given to the appraisers.—*N. Y. American.*

The principal amendment of the Senate to the bill reducing the duties on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, is to extend the provisions of the bill to teas now imported, which shall remain in warehouse when the act goes into operation.

LATEST FROM LIMA,

Via Curacoa, by the schooner Railway, arrived at New York.

Business at Lima was extremely dull, and prices of American produce but nominal. For flour there were no offers of evan 7 dollars a barrel on board. Some of the new crop of Chili wheat had arrived at Lima. The quality was unusually good.

A change it was thought would soon take place in the administration: the President (Gamarra) had grown very unpopular.

A decree had been issued ordering all foreigners to remove from the interior of Peru to the Sea Coast and leave the sons of the country (Hijos del Paiz) to the exclusive enjoyment of the trade of the interior. There was a rumor that even those residing in the city of Lima would be embraced in the decree and ordered to Callao.

The Custom House has been removed from Lima to Callao, which would give fresh embarrassments to the merchants.

It was said that a Commercial Treaty would be made between Chili and Peru, by which one country was to allow the import, duty free, of the products of the other. This taking effect, would destroy the flour trade from the United States to Peru, which could be had in Lima, of the best quality, at 7 cents per lb.

Flattering accounts from the mines of Pasco were received in Lima, 12th March. It was thought that in three or four months they would be worked with good success. For the better encouragement of the miners, the Government had taken off the internal duties or tax on silver, relieving them from several per cent. they formerly had to pay.

The Colombian Minister had been very urgent for the adjustment of the claims of his government against Peru, but was answered with so little satisfaction, that it was said he had determined on quitting the country, when, learning of the arrival of the frigate Colombia at Guayaquil from Porto Cabello, he concluded to await her coming to Callao; and the Peruvian Government were not without apprehensions that with this additional naval force of the Columbians, they would endeavor to oblige them promptly to fulfil the articles of the treaty.

Indirect advices had been received at Lima from Chili, to 25th February, detailing some further successes of the constitutional party. General Freyre, at the head of about 1000 men, was about to march from Coquinto to Santiago, form a junction with Colonel Tupper, and attack the force of General Prieto, about 1200 strong. This would probably decide the contest, and leave the country again in quiet; but it would be a long time before business could recover from the shock given to it, and confidence be restored.

Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee contains extracts from Mexican papers, which represent the country to be in a deplorable state of confusion. A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of the 14th April, says:—

"The administration of Bustamente, becomes every day more odious. His Excellency Guadaloupe Victoria, ex-president, the deputy Zerecero, and Cadellas have been arrested and imprisoned. The first is accused by senator Ignacio Gonzales of having infringed the constitution during his presidency.

Deputy Alpuch is condemned to ten years imprisonment in a fort in California. General Guerrero has taken the field at the head of some troops. Bravo and Armijole have been sent against him."

In the city of Mexico, on the 24th March, the minister of the home and foreign departments presented himself before the house of representatives to announce that advices, which might be relied upon, received with the correspondence by the last English packet, left no doubt that the cabinet of Madrid was fitting out a new expedition against the republic, which was to be commanded by one of the most renowned and experienced generals of the Spanish army. His Excellency blamed very much the preceding administration for having so often published news of this kind, which had induced government to delay this communication; but he said that the force of circumstances and the authenticity of the documents which he was going to read, had prompted him to inform the House of those facts, in order that measures might be taken immediately to authorize the minister of the war and navy department to reorganize the army. He then read the documents and said that although that expedition might not be fitted out for a few months, yet it was necessary, however, to be prepared to repel it at any time.—*Balt. American.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The House of Representatives having by a majority of precisely two to one, agreed to the day of adjournment, proposed by the Senate, there appears to be no reason to doubt that the adjournment of Congress will take place on the 31st of the present month. The press of business, between this day and the day of adjournment, will be very great in both Houses. Every day some question of importance may be expected to be settled in either House, and on some days many such questions.—*Nat. Int.*

Grand Undertaking.—A gigantic enterprise has just been set on foot in Holland, which is no other than an attempt to drain the celebrated lake at Haarlem. This vast piece of water, which covers a surface of 50,000 acres, was the effect of an inundation which happened about two centuries ago. An association for emptying it has been formed, with a capital of six million florins

Sea Monster.—A gigantic monster of the deep, supposed to be a sea serpent, was lately seen off the coast of the Island of Lewis. It was from sixty to eighty feet in length, and was visible for fourteen days, gamboling in an arm of the sea called the Broad Bay. The monster was never observed to spout water, and seemed to have a mane like a horse, only much larger, and of a white color. This appearance might, no doubt, be caused by the light in which it was seen by the observer; but a high-crested mane could scarcely be mistaken for any appearance of a whale.—*Inverness Courier.*

"A danger attending amusements is that of *excess*. We too commonly gain from education the false and injurious idea, that business is the drudgery, and that amusements are the pleasures of life. Hence we rush into the latter with eagerness; we are liable to be engrossed in them,—to pursue them, not as a subordinate, but the principal enjoyment, and thus to pursue them to excess and exhaustion. Hence, also, anxious and agitating preparation, late hours, and dull mornings, to the prejudice alike of comfort, health and business.—We cannot help speaking particularly of excessive and unseasonable appropriation of *time* to the purpose of recreation. The order of nature is repose in the night season, and invigorated action in the day time. But to turn night into day, to make recreation, or what ought to be such, a wearisome toil, and to give the hours proper for application, to sleep or to dull languor, is to break the harmonies of Providence. We ought to look at this subject as rational beings, conscious that life was given for great and valuable purposes, and desirous so to arrange its employment and pleasures, as best to accomplish its true design. There is a time for every thing: there is a seasonable appropriation to be made of our time, for amusements. But it cannot ordinarily, we think, be very long. Three hours we suspect as much time as most persons can spend together with profit and interest. If there is spirited conversation during that time, it will exhaust: if mere and light amusement, it is enough."—*Christian Examiner.*

Leslie Combs, a member of the late Legislature of Kentucky from Lexington, has brought a libel suit against Mr. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, laying the damages at $10,000.

Fresh Water from Salt.—Josiah Foster, of Brewster, Mass. has invented and made a Distilometer, for the purpose of extracting fresh water from sea water, and brought it to such perfection, that by a very simple process, and trifling expense, good water, as palatable and soft as spring water, can be obtained. Vessels, with the use of the Distilometer, can obtain about two quarts of good fresh water per hour, with but little more trouble than to draw it from their water-casks. The apparatus is compressed into a small compass, which renders it portable, and but little in the way when in use. Pure water can be obtained by this instrument from almost any liquid.

Mr. Jonathan Whaley, who has been nominated for a Judge of one of the Courts of Common Pleas in Rhode Island, is a direct descendant of the person of that name, who figures in history as one of the regicide Judges of King Charles first, and who, in company with two of his colleagues, escaped to this country on the restoration.

Paez and Bolivar.—A friend has shown us the original of the so called Proclamation of Paez, which we published a day or two since, as taken from the Massachusetts Journal. It proves to be, not a decree of Paez, nor a decree at all, but only a *form* of a decree, which the Editor of the Caracas "Farmacopolo" says *ought* to be issued.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

In Connecticut there are 171 Clergymen, 268 Lawyers, 282 Physicians, and 985 Justices of the Peace. The number of towns is 129, and the probable number of inhabitants 300,000.

During the late cruise of the Peacock, in the Gulf of Mexico, a sailor was blown from the top-gallant-mast-royal-yard into the sea, 150 feet. He was picked up with difficulty, but had sustained no serious injury.

Brass Hinges.—An English mechanic, who formerly supplied the American merchants with brass hinges from the old country, has commenced doing the same in the new, having established a manufactory of the article in Troy, N. Y.

The Boston Courier is of opinion that the friends of Mr. Clay, in Congress, "should not leave Washington without holding a meeting, nominating him as a candidate to be supported at the next election, and publishing an address to the people, setting forth the reasons for the proceeding, and the grounds of opposition to the continuance of the present administration through a second term."

Nankeen.—The editor of the Vermont Chronicle, seems to doubt the correctness of our statement in regard to the China nankeens, and suggests that the betel nut is used by the Chinese in dyeing nankeen color. The following quotations show that our remark was correct.

"The stuff so well known by the name of Nankeen, is made of cotton from the province of Kiangnon, which naturally possesses the peculiar yellow hue, which distinguishes the cloth in question."—*Brewster's Encyclopædia.*

"A variety of cotton, bearing a yellow down, and from which, without any dyeing process, the nankeen cloths are formed, is grown in different places."—*Loudon's Encyclopædia on Agriculture.*

The betel nut, (a species of pepper) or rather the betel leaves, mixed with the areca nut, are used by the southern Asiatics in the same manner as Europeans and Americans use tobacco. The Chinese endeavor to make foreigners believe that the betel nut is used for dyeing nankeen, but it is not so; they are a deceitful race.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Laurel.—The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed, with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

Take a small slice of raw, lean, fresh beef, about the thickness of a dollar, and bind it on a corn: do this three or four successive nights, and the cure is said to be certain—try it.

The cravat owes its names and invention to the Germans, and was first adopted by a regiment of Croats in the year 1636. Croat, being pronounced *Cro-at*, was easily corrupted into *cravat*.

Chimneys were scarcely known in England in the year 1200, one only being allowed in a religious house, one in a manor house, and one in the great hall of a castle, or lord's house—but in the other houses they had nothing but what was called *Rere Dasse*, where food was dressed, where they dined, and the smoke found its way out as it could. In King Henry the Eighth's time, the University of Oxford had no fire allowed—for it is mentioned, that, after the Students had supped, which took place at 8 o'clock, they went again to their studies till nine, and then, in the winter, having no fire, they were obliged to take a good run for half an hour, to get heat in their feet before they went to bed.—*English paper.*

All the contents of the thirteenth number of the American Quarterly Review are printed, and the number will be issued at the stated period. The titles of the articles are—1. Astronomy of Laplace: 2. Corneille; 3. Italian Comedy; 4. Wheaton's Travels in England; 5. Geology; 6. John Paul Jones; 7. Taylor's German Poetry; 8. Mexico; 9. Cuba.—*Nat. Gaz.*

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 20.	Mountaineer
21.	Paragon
21.	Atalanta
21.	Messenger
22.	Cora
23.	Home
23.	Erie
24.	Ruhamah
24.	Nile

DEPARTED.

May 20.	Sylph
21.	O. H. Perry
21.	Ruhamah
21.	Highlander
22.	Mountaineer
23.	Paragon
24.	Atalanta
May 24.	*Six Boats in Port.*

35,000 LBS. PRIME BACON; 5 tons Hammered Juniata Iron: A general assortment Juniata Nails and Rolled Iron: For sale by

H. BLAKE & Co.
May 25.—4t No. 76 Front street.

EXCHANGE.—Erie 1 per cent.; Virginia paper 1; Chambersburgh 1 1-2; Canton 3; Pottsville, Pa. 2; Wyoming 2; Michigan, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; Scioto, $5 and up. 3, all und. 5; Urbana, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; South Carolina 3; Georgia 4; North Carolina 5; New England paper 2; Canada 4 a 5; Louisiana 6; Natchez 6.

☞ Doubloons, Guineas, Napoleons, and Sovereigns, bought, sold, or exchanged, by

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

N. B. The highest price paid for *Greensburgh Bills*, and the notes of other Broken Banks.
Pittsburgh, May 25.

BOOKS,

Lately published, and for sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets.

BOSTON'S FOURFOLD STATE, Third Edition: GASTON'S COLLECTIONS, being a complete concordance of all the articles of faith and practice taught in the Holy Scriptures, Third Edition: LIFE OF REV. JOHN BROWN, of Haddington, Scotland; Pocket DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, by Archibald Alexander, DD. CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE, First American Edition; SERMONS, on doctrinal and practical subjects, by the Rev. James Whyte, late of Salem, New York. May 25.

ALLEGHENY FIRE COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the said Company will be held at the house of George Beale on Thursday, the 27th inst at 8 o'clock, P. M. Honorary and Active Members, and particularly the gentlemen composing the Committees appointed at a former meeting, are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the object of the meeting will be, to take measures for the purchase of a new Engine, and an entire re-organization of the Company.

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
May 24, 1830. Secretary.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf No. 130 Wood street.

STORIES OF WATERLOO.

STORIES of Waterloo, and other Tales, in 2 volumes; *The Northern Traveller* and Northern Tour, with the routes to the Springs, Niagara, and Quebec, and the Coal Mines of Pennsylvania; also the Tour of New-England, embellished with thirty-two copper plate engravings; fourth edition, revised and extended; *Elements of Surveying*, with the necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics in the military academy at West Point. *A Table of Logorithms*, of Logarithmic Sines and a traverse Table, new edition, Just received, and for Sale at the book Store of

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON
Pittsburgh, May 25—3t.

Worthy of Notice.

THE DRAWING of the *Union Canal Lottery* is expected TO-MORROW. ☞ Chances for $20,000, $10,000, &c. &c. may be had THIS DAY. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood str't. Pittsburgh; where has been sold *prizes* amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Manager's Office, May 25, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 9, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13335 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address DAVID GREER, at the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh; where was sold, in Class 6, the capital prize of $25,000, and in Class 7, the capital prize of $5,000. May 25.

ESTATE OF EKIN & LEDLIE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a dividend of Twenty-Seven per centum will be paid, at the counting house of Jno. D. Davis, on or after the 20th inst. on the authenticated claims of all those creditors of Ekin & Ledlie, who executed a release, according to the terms and conditions of the assignment, dated 26th Feb. 1829.

JNO. D. DAVIS,
JNO. S. RIDDLE,
ISAAC LIGHTNER.
May 11.—w3t. *Assignees.*

LOST.

LOST, about the 14th inst. on Fifth or Liberty street, a strand of Black MUSK BEADS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office. May 21.—2t.

Columbus Coffee House,

No. 30 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ANTHONY BONVILLE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment, from Front, to Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has extensive accommodations for citizens and strangers, usually required in the best regulated public houses.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best viands in market, together with all the various Refreshments, Oysters, &c. that may contribute to the gratification of his guests.
May 11.—w3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Closey and Brady has been dissolved as of the first of January last, by mutual consent. Webb Closey is authorised to settle up all the business of the firm; and those who know themselves indebted, are requested to call and make immediate payment.

JAMES BRADY,
WEBB CLOSEY.
Pittsburgh, May 11.—3t.

Washington Brewery.

THE subscriber will lease, on liberal terms for one year, the WASHINGTON BREWERY. It is well situated for business, possessing many local advantages, and a fine run of custom.

GEO. W. ACHESON.
Washington, Pa. May 4.—wtf.

ODD AND EVEN draws again in Baltimore ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH OF MAY.

☞MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5 for 1830. Highest Prize TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars*. Only 9,000 Tickets in the scheme. More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters -	$1 25
Halves -	2 50	Eighths -	62

*** ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
May 11, 1830—t3t *Baltimore.*

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars: Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments: together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
December 25, 1829.—1yF

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank
April 5, 1830.—tf

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830---tf.

INFORMATION WANTED.—☞The gentleman who called at Catharine Service's house, Juniper lane, near Walnut street, respecting land bequeathed to Elizabeth Service, daughter of John Service, deceased, married to Nicholas Fink, printer, would confer a favor by writing a few lines, on the contents of the letter which he read to Catharine Service on or about the 20th of April, 1830, and direct the same to the care of Carey & Lea, booksellers, Philadelphia.
May 21. NICHOLAS FINK.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. an indented apprentice to the House Carpenter business. He is a mulatto boy, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, named BURKLEY ANDERSON. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice.
MANSFIELD B. MASSON.
N. B.—An Apprentice to the above business is wanted by the subscriber. A boy from the country, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, would be preferred M. B. MASSON.
May 18, 1830---3*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.
S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.
They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:
Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.
☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.
IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next
TERMS of payment will be accommodating.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.
The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.
TERMS.
Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly, $100
Music, - - - do 20
Drawing and Painting, - do 10
Embroidery, - - - do 10
Use of bed and bedding, - do 7
Physician's salary, - - do 3
Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.
No charge for washing or mending.
The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.
DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

WOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer the following prices for WOOL, well washed on the sheep's back, carefully delivered at their Woollen Factory, Fleecedale, Chartiers Creek, on the Steubenville Road, 4 miles from Pittsburgh.

Full Blood,		40 cents per lb.
3-4	-	31½ "
1-2	-	28 "
1-4	-	26 "
common,		24 "

Two-thirds will be paid in cash, on delivery; and deductions will be made if the wool be not well washed, and free of burs.
A. & J. MURPHY.
May 7.—w3t.

CAPTAIN HALL IN AMERICA.—Just received and for sale by *HOGAN & CO.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Captain Hall in America: By an American.* May 18.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.
THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.
One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.
A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.
Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.
☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*
For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.
☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up.	3
Wyoming, - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts. American Eagles, 2 per cent. premium.
GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves. Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.
SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.
Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.
10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.
By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.
The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.
Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.
Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.
J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.
March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.
They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to
CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*
WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.
THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.
Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,
Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.
JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of
EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,
DRY GOODS,
Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.
M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.
LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,
And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.
N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—
A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.
Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.
Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.
Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.
Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.
Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.
Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."
For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.
A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

FOR RENT.
THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.
ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.
DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.
GEORGE C. MORGAN
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.
☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.
☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,
HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods.
WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.
I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.
WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.
THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.
WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } Commis'nrs.
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.
THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.
☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.
THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.
Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.
THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.
L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.
THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.
If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.
A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.
☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.
Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.
Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.
It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.
Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.
Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf